North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851. NO. 48.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

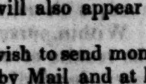
☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Spring Goods, Fresh and Beautiful!

1851. 

LATE ARRIVALS
From New York and Philadelphia,

HAVE placed in possession of the undersigned a considerable portion of his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

embracing every thing new and fashionable for Ladie's and Gentlemen's wear, to be found in the Northern markets, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. Among them are,

Beautiful, plain and figured changeable Silks,
Rich Barages, and Barage Delaines,
Chamelion Tissues and Silk Grenedines,
Shaded New style Chine Poplins,
Super black Silks and fancy colored Satins,
White and colored dotted Swiss Muslins,
Plain and Embroidered Muslins and Lawns,
Chine and Embroidered Ginghams,
Silk Toile DeLind and rich Linen Lustres,
Fourlard Silks and splendid Muslin Robes,
Canary, Orange, Sky Blue and Pink, plain Calicoes,
Earlston Ginghams, and Tarlton Muslins,
Green, Blue, Pink and Brown Barages,
Elegant Silk embroidered Lawns and Muslins,
French, British and American Prints, of indelible Dies,
Dunnels, Spragues, Merrimack and Cocheco, fast colored prints,
Fine Black Alpaccas, and Black Barages,
Full and ½ Mourning Calicoes, Muslins, and Barages,
Swiss, Checked, and Jaconet Muslins,
Irish Linens, and Linen Hand'fs,
Lace Capes and worked Collars,
Laces, Edgings, and Insertions,
Beautiful Spring Bonnets, Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Fine Cloths and Cassimers,
Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
California and Ringold Drills,
White, Brown and fancy colored Linen Drillings,
Black Satin, figured Silk and Marsailles Vestings,
Black Drab DeEtea and Jenny Lind Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasolls,
Moleskin, California and Summer Hats,
Fine Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, April 8th, 1851. 45—

☞ Additional supplies remarkable for Richness of design and Novelty of styles daily expected.

INSTITUTION
For the Deaf, Dumb, and, the Blind

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf aud Dumb and the Blind, give notice that a Department will be opened for the instruction of the Blind, at the commencement of the next session on the 15th of July. It is highly desirable that early notice should be given to those who may wish to enter this department, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Applications for admission from Deaf Mutes or Blind persons, must be made to William D. Cooke, Principal of the Institution, who will furnish all necessary information.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—5t.

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, *Hats and Shoes,*
Hardware, *Crockery,*
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

State of North Carolina, } *Superior Court of Law,*
Wake County. } Spring Term, 1851.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT that a special Term of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Wake aforesaid be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday of June, 1851.

Ordered that the foregoing order be published in the North Carolina Standard and Raleigh Register for four weeks. R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4t.

To-Day by Express.

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes,

AND Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

Burning Fluid,

RECEIVED this day, and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

April 8th, 1851. 45—

Just Received,

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 43—

EVANS & COOKE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso ,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.
H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!
R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemicets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scelloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.
March 19th, 1851. 40—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professional business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber intends to open a School for Boys, on the 16th of July next, in Alamance county, 12 miles west of Hillsborough, and 20 miles north west of Chapel Hill.

The design is to have a school in which boys may be thoroughly prepared for College or for business, in a situation remote from temptation, to idleness or vice. The number of scholars will be limited to thirty, who will board in families in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, two in a room. He will be assisted by R. W. WILSON, A. B.

TERMS—$75 per session, in advance, for Board, Tuition, Room, Bed and Bedding, Fuel and Washing.

Circulars containing further information, can be obtained on application to Rev. A. Wilson, D. D. at Hillsborough, N. C. until 1st June, and after that at Burnt Shop, Alamance county, N. C.

ALEX. WILSON.
Hillsborough, N. C. April 9, 1851. 47—4t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn. New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

OWEN FENNELL, *Sheriff.*
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851. 44—6mw.
(Pr. Adv. $8.)

Town Lots for Sale.

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the town of Smithfield, on Wednesday the 30th instant, on a credit of six months, twenty half acre Lots, in the North-east portion of the town, known as the Town Commons.

Owing to the healthy location of said Lots, and the great ease of getting lumber, (there being two fine Steam Mills in operation,) they will be very desirable for private residences. Said Lots will be sold by authority of an act of the General Assembly.

D. McPHERSON,
Intendant of Police.
Smithfield, April 7, 1851. 46—2t.

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A Mine richer than those of "Ophir," easier of access than those on the "Yuba River," and as inexhaustible as the grains of sand upon the Surf-beaten Shore of the broad Pacific.

A Galaxy of Lotteries,

Unsurpassed in Brilliancy of conception, seldom equalled in the diversity of Capitals, and never excelled in their proportional arrangement, are all positively to be drawn in April.

One order to the truly fortunate, Far.famed and Old Established house of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
Is an endorsed guarantee of a Handsome Prize.

PROCLAIM IT TO THE WORLD!

Nearly one Hundred Thousand Dollars Cash paid for Prizes the last Month!

Such glorious luck never known before! Pyfer & Co., never fail to sell and pay the Large Prizes!

Be sure to address for a handsome Prize, the Old es tablished Prize Office of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gorgeous Schemes for April, 1851.
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date April.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
3,	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	37 00
5	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	50 00
7	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
8	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
9	5 of 15,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
10	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	52,428	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
17	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
18	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
21	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
26	70,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
28	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
29	22,500	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & O.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
April 1, 1851. 33—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

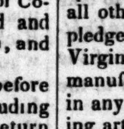
1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

$10,000! State Bonds.

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., }
March 19, 1851. }

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of ten thousand dollars worth of bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1848–'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company."

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "*Proposals for State Stocks.*"

DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

$40,000! State Bonds.

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., }
March 19, 1851. }

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of ten years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of this State at the session of 1850–'51 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "*Proposals for State Stocks.*" DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

I. O. O. F.
Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Grand Lodge of this State will meet in the Hall of Manteo Lodge, No 8, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. D. COOKE, *Grand Secretary.*
Raleigh, April 2d, 1851. 43—w4t.

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.		Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

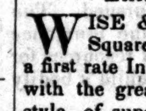
Baltimore Piano Manufactory.
Important Improvement.
ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

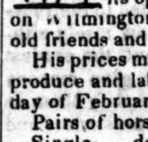
His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			$18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.
January 23, 1851 24—

Spring Styles for 1851.



R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin HATS,	
French style do.	do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver,	do.
Campeachy and Panama,	do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama,	do.
do. " " Leghorn,	do.
Boy's and Children's Summer,	do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican,	do.
Do. do. California,	do.
Palmleaf, Leghorm, and Pearl Straw,	do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—

CONFECTIONARIES,
FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.
Sam'l H. Marks,
Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

Tanner's Oil.

JUST received and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
April 8th, 1851. 45—

JOHNSON'S Patent Ice Cream Freezers, Colored and plain straw Matting.
For sale by
R TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—

MENALCUS LANKFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
April 7, 1851. 45- tf.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they ar free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

Henry D. Turner,
North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Grass Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

GARDEN SEEDS
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE
February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Coconut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets, By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.
Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

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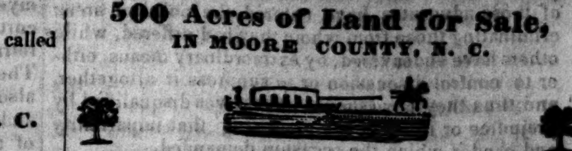
500 Acres of Land for Sale,
IN MOORE COUNTY, N. C.



Near the Coal Mines on Deep River.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed, on the Estate of L. K. Pratt, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder on the 15th of May next, on a credit of nine months, a Tract of Land in Moore County, and within one mile of the Coal Mines, on Deep River, and it is probable there is a quantity of Coal upon it. This tract of land has no farm nor improvements upon it; it contains a quantity of the very best long leaf pines.

This situation is very desirable for a Turpentine farm, for burning Tar, making Shingles, and getting ton Timber, which may be had on this land of any desirable size. There is also a good Mill site near the centre of the tract. This land sale is worthy the attention of the enterprising men of the State. This land, lying in the bend of Deep River, above the Gulf, within one mile of Peter Evan's Mills, adjoining the lands of Wm. D. Tyson, George Wilcox, and others, the above articles of trade will be convenient for boating to merchants down the Deep River, one or two miles from navigation.

By reference to Cornelius Tyson, William D. Tyson, or George Wilcox, the land will be shown, or any information given. JOHN BOROUGHS.

Orange County, April 4, 1851. 862—ts.

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings.* Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

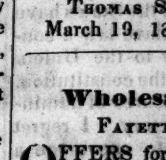
$400 REWARD.
A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency, David S. Reid,
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Thomas Pitt, late of the County of Edgecombe, did lately in the County of Cumberland in this State, murder one Tilman Hunt, late of the County of Guilford, and that the said Thomas Pitt has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State;

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Thomas Pitt may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation offering a reward of Four Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Cumberland.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Thomas Pitt is described as being 23 or 24 years of age, five feet ten inches high, light hair approaching red, has a down cast look, would weigh 160 or 165 pounds, teeth not very sound and upper ones project, cheek bones prominent, and has freckles on his face and hands. He was last heard of in Petersburg, where he passed under an assumed name.



Given under my hand, and with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec.*
March 19, 1851. 40—

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Humorous American Works,
With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Willes Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.
December 4, 1850. 10—

SEWARD ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The following is Gov. Seward's letter to the Convention of the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law, held at Boston on Tuesday:

AUBURN, Saturday, April 5, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter inviting me to attend a Convention of the People of Massachusetts opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to communicate in writing my opinion of that statute, if I should be unable to attend the Convention, has been received.

While offering the pressure of duties here too long deferred as an apology for non-attendance, I pray you to assure the Committee in whose behalf you act, of my profound sense of their courtesy and kindness. It would be an honor to be invited to address the people of Massachusetts on any subject, but it might well satisfy a generous ambition to be called upon to speak to that great and enlightened Commonwealth on a question of Human Rights and Civil Liberty.

I confess, Sir, that I have earnestly desired not to mingle in the popular discussions of the measures of the last Congress. The issue necessarily involves the claims of their advocates and adversaries in the public councils to the confidence of the country. Some of those advocates have entered the political arena criminating those from whom they had differed, while others have endeavored, by extraordinary means, either to control discussion or to suppress it altogether, and thus they have shown themselves disqualified by prejudice or interest, for practising that impartiality and candor which the occasion demanded.

I am unwilling even to seem to imply by reiterating arguments already before the public, either any distrust of the position of those with whom I stood in Congress, or impatience for that favorable popular verdict which I believe to be near, and know to be ultimately certain.

Nevertheless, there can be no impropriety in my declaring, when thus questioned, the opinions which will govern my vote upon any occasion when the Fugitive Slave Law shall come up for review, in the National Legislature. I think the act singularly unwise, because it is an attempt by a purely Federative Government to extend the economy of Slave States throughout States which repudiate Slavery as a moral, social and political evil. Any despotic Government would awaken sedition from its profoundest slumbers by such an attempt.

The attempt by this Government has aroused constitutional resistance, which will not cease until the effort shall be relinquished. He who teaches another faith than this, whether self-deceived or not, misleads. I think, also, that the attempt was unnecessary; that political ends—merely political ends—and not real evils, resulting from the escape of slaves, constituted the prevailing motives to the enactment.

I think, also, that the details of the measure are indefensible; that the denial to the alleged fugitive of a trial of his alleged obligation to labor, and of his escape from it, by a Court, and nothing less than a Court of Justice, constitutionally organized, and proceeding according to the course of the common law within the State where he is claimed, is palpably in derogation of the Constitution; that the rules of evidence which the law prescribes are oppressive of the weak and defenseless; and that Christendom might be searched in vain for a parallel to the provisions which make escape from bondage a crime, by a law retro-active in its effect, and without limitations of time to favor the presumption of freedom which, under rigorous penalties, compel freemen to aid in the capture of slaves, and which offer unmistakable inducements to false claims and judgments. Finally, whatever changes of opinion others may have undergone, I retain my earliest convictions that the Constitutional provision on which the law purports to be founded is merely a compact between the States; and that the Congress of the United States have no jurisdiction of the subject.

Nor is the law, which is so obnoxious in itself, commended to my favor by its connection with what are called the other measures of Compromise. Compromise implies a mingling of truth and error, right and wrong. One of those affiliated measures denied the admission of New Mexico, because she had determined to come in as a Free State, and remanded her, with permission to come back in the habiliments of slavery. Another distinctly intimated to the Mormons the consent of Congress that they should, if they could, plant a Slave State in the very recess of the continent. A third abolished a public slavemart in the City of Washington, without abating either the extent or the duration of slavery in the District of Columbia. A fourth obtained peace on humiliating terms from one of the youngest and feeblest members of the Confederacy, in an attitude of sedition. While a fifth only reluctantantly admitted California as a Free State, when she had refused to contaminate herself with slavery. Which one of these measures has superfluous merit, to be received in extenuation of the Fugitive Slave law? But we are told, that bad as these measures were, they were the best that could be obtained. On the contrary, there were always votes enough for the admission of California. The Thirty-First Congress might have admitted her, and left the other questions to another Congress, which, instructed by the people, might have done better, and certainly could not have done worse.

Nor do I find the Fugitive Slave Law growing in my favor on the ground of the already falsified promise of an end of the agitation of Slavery in the Republic, an agitation which, whether beneficent or otherwise, is as inseparable from our political organization as the winds and clouds are from the atmosphere that encircles the earth.

I have weighed, moreover, the argument that some portion of the people in some of the States have made the perpetuity of the fugitive-slave law a condition of new declarations of loyalty to the Union. That loyalty is a duty resulting from the constitution, and is equally due, whether the measures of administration are satisfactory or unsatisfactory. I regret that anything should have happened to encourage a belief that loyalty could be accepted on conditions, and especially on the condition of forbearing to repeal a repealible statute. But, since it is so I can only say that we, on whom the recent action of the government bears, as it seems to us, so unjustly, are in the Union for richer, for poorer, for better, for worse, whether in a majority or in a minority, whether in power or powerless, without condition, reservation, qualification, or limitation, forever and aye; that we are in the Union, not because we are satisfied with administration, but whether satisfied or not—not at all by means of compromises or understandings, but by virtue of the constitution; and that all other parties are in the Union on the same terms, for the same tenure, and by virtue of the same obligation; and so they will find their case to be, when they offer to plead violations of extra-constitutional conditions to justify secession. Whatever is irrepealable in any of the acts of the late Congress, no one will be mad enough to attempt to repeal. Whatever is repealable in those acts, and whatever shall be repealable in future acts of Congress—whether it shall favor freedom or slavery, no matter under what circumstances, nor with what auspices, nor with what solemnities it may have been adopted—must abide the trial of experience, of reason, and of truth. It is only in this way that the constitution can be maintained, and the Union can be saved. Its security consists in the adaptation to the physical and moral necessities of the broad and ever-extending empire which it protects and defends, and in the facility with which, without violence or sudden change, errors of administration can be corrected, and new exigencies can be met, so that the State, free or slaveholding, which may at any time be least favored, will be at all times safer under this government, when worst administered, than it would be under any other, however wisely administered or favorably conducted.

I think, my dear Sir, that all this is virtually confessed now by those who, while they see that their complicated schemes, for that suppression of free debate, which they thought essential to the safety of the Union, have failed, nevertheless admit that the Union is no longer in danger; and therefore I think that we may at last congratulate ourselves on the discovery that not only are extra Constitutional compromises unnecessary, but that the Union has strength and stability enough to endure, notwithstanding that such compromises, under the influence of an unwise legislative distrust, are sometimes unnecessarily and unavailingly made.

I am Sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

John A. Andrew, Esq., Secretary of the Committee to call a Convention of the people of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, Boston.

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER, the learned Professor of the South Carolina College, has been elected a member of the National Institute of France. Prescott the Historian, is the only other American who has been thus complimented.

ELOQUENT DECLAMATION.

In a discourse delivered before the Graduating Class of the College of Charleston, by Rev. Prof. J. W. Miles, he compares the Bible with the highest productions of Grecian genius. The Mercury says: "if the reader should be disposed to take exception to the tinge of scholarly quaintness that characterises its language, he will remember that the discourse was addressed to Students, fresh from their classical studies, and to whom the associations moved by such allusions were, of all others, the most familiar and the most vivid."

"Enter with me, in imagination, some well stored library, and glance around upon the stately array of tomes, in which the wisdom and mighty thoughts of the dead are garnered up. They are immortal. There they stand, so calm and solemn, as if conscious of their imperishable glory. Dare we hope, that we, too, will one day be numbered among those ranks, and leave thoughts for which the wise will barter their gold? And yet, what matters it? Those creations, it is true, are great, noble, deathless; the instruction, the excitement, the very echo, of the heart of humanity. But they can tell us nothing of the mysteries most necessary to be known, and which, curtained by death, and dreadly palled by futurity and retribution, agitate and oppress the inquiring spirit. They can only inform us that those mysteries have also darkened other spirits, awakened fears, doubts, and fruitless speculations; and the collected wisdom of the world, leaves us only more deeply conscious of the ignorance of man. But amidst the grand array, the eye of the weary and unsatisfied inquirer, turns to one small and ancient volume. It has passed through a more fiery ordeal of criticism, than all the writings collectively of India, Greece, and Rome; and it holds enthralled the faith and homage of the civilized world. Strange, Venerable, Awful, Terrible book! It is folly to ridicule you; it is madness to reject you! With all your hard sayings, and dark riddles, and dim traditions, and bloody stories, you have triumphed over the literature of Greece, and, what is more, over the noblest intellects and the finest hearts which have regalised humanity. What a triumphant, though silent concession, have you extorted from your enemies, in that they have deemed you sufficiently formidable, to elicit almost everything which learning, assiduity, genius, weariless research, and the most polished intellectual armory, could furnish to combat you. One book in barbarous dialects, against the glorious language and unrivalled genius of a library of Grecians! The true Olympian Eagle of Song, the Fiery Master of the lyric torrent—the Enthroned Triad of action and passion—the Lute-voiced old Chronicler—the Promethean Thief of Clio's Stylus—the pure-tongued Annalist of the Immortal Retreat—the Thunderbolt of winged eloquence—the mighty genius of that subtile Encyclopœdist—the polished Censor and Panegyrist of declining Athens—the genial Essayist and Biographer—and even the sublimely attuned soul, whose thoughts and language roll on like the everlasting harmony of the spheres; yes, all—poet, orator, historian, philosopher—you must all doff your starry, well-earned crowns, before the awful diadem of that authoritative volume. Old Grecians, your glory is like the glitter of the starry firmament—your majesty like that of "the old rolling heavens;" but the Bible is like floods of sunshine, and stormy night, and lurid fire, and balmy morn, and life and death, and heaven and hell, in the rapidly shifting scenes of an universal panorama. Masters of the heart and intellect, as you Grecians are, your pages have no such pathos as the story of Joseph—no psalms like the strains of David—no sublime conceptions of the Omnipotent Jehovah, like the Hebrew Prophets—no grandeur like the empyrean-piercing flights of Pauline eloquence; an eloquence which neither the intricacies of bad Greek nor the peculiar method of Rabbinic logic, can degrade or obscure; your pages present nothing equal to the magnificent book of Job—nothing at all comparable to the wild sublimity of the Apocalyptic epic; and your loftiest and most brilliant conceptions fade into insignificance and the dimmest twilight, before the divine majesty of the simple Gospels. What is the sacrifice of a raving Hercules, that he might speedily reach the blessed abodes, through the sharp, self-inflicted agonies, which swallowed up in their fiery haste the slow torments of the gnawing vest; what is Agamemnon's touching compulsory sacrifice of the self-devoted Iphigenia; what is the affecting self-sacrifice of Alcestis for her husband's life; what is the grand suffering of Prometheus for the temporal benefit of the human race; what all the voluntary sacrifices of Grecian story, compared with the overwhelming tenderness, the unspeakable awe and sublimity, of the loving sacrifice of the Son of God for the everlasting salvation of a sinful world? The genius and learning of centuries have been kindled by and lavished upon the literature of Greece; but it never brought comfort to the penitent spirit; it never softened remorse into repentance, and transformed repentance into the hope of faith; it never poured balm into the broken heart, nor consolation into the bosom of the afflicted and dessolate; it never took away the sting of sin, or threw a halo of triumph around the gloom of death; it never extorted from a glorious crowd of genius and learning, the confession that "this is the Word of God;" as that same old bible has mightily done. And after every concession is made which true science and criticism can extort or demand, the truths of that book will still shine, a golden chain, linking the deepest and holiest hopes of man with the heavenly throne of the eternal God."

TRUE SOCIAL DIGNITY. To be ashamed of their origin is, just now, in American Society, the weakness of the little minds that compose it. The man who rides in his carriage shrinks from the acknowlment that the money which enabled him to buy that carriage was earned by his father, dollar by dollar, with toil and patience, in a tan yard, behind the counter of a shoemaker's or tailor's shop, or by honest industry in some other useful occupation, below (so called) the grade of the merchant or professional man; as if the man did not honor the work, and not the work the man.

To such let Daniel Webster speak. Hear him:—"It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder-brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations that have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents, which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic virtues beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of a seven year's revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country, and raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity, be blotted forever from the memory of mankind."

And we will add, that he who is ashamed of the poor father and mother, whose honest labor supported him in childhood, and whose daily toil was taxed to give him the education by which he has been enabled to rise to a condition above the one they occupied, is unworthy to be the associate of wise and good men. All such will despise him; and no matter how loftily he may carry his head, he is nothing in the estimation of America's true noblemen.

Home Gazette.

THE BIBLE. "I am of opinion that the Bible contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been written." *Sir William Jones.*

"I will hazard the assertion that no man never did or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constant reader of the Bible, and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language."

Fisher Ames.

"The Bible is a book worth more than all the other books which were ever printed."

Patrick Henry.

"Young man attend to the voice of one who has possessed a certain degree of fame in the world, and who will shortly appear before his Maker: read the Bible every day of your life."

Dr. Samuel Johnson.

The Washington Republic of Saturday last says "it would seem that the fanaticism of Abolition is about to spread over Massachusetts, and to carry every thing before it."

A STARTLING BET.

A gentleman in our office yesterday offered to make a bet that William H. Seward would be the next President of the United States! It is proper to premise that the offer was made by one of our most substantial citizens, who is an able lawyer, an observing politician, and a strong Union Whig. We confess, that, coming from such a source, and uttered in a peculiarly emphatic manner, the proposition somewhat startled us.

Our friend backed up his prediction, by asserting that Seward could carry to-day, in a Presidential contest, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Ohio; and *possibly* New Hampshire; and these States, he thinks, are enough to throw the election into the House; and when it comes to *that*, he believes that the friends of Mr. Seward, either by fair means or foul, would manage to carry the day.

We fancy we can see a smile of incredulity playing upon the countenances of our Silver Grey friends as they contemplate the above paragraph. But it is a wise maxim in war, never to under estimate the strength of your enemy. Seward is ten times the fox, and twenty times the politician, that ever Van Buren was; and has a better chance for the Presidency now, than the "Kinderhook Magician" had two years before his election.

He is not only a cunning politician, who knows how and when to throw out sweet morsels of promise to catch the favor of the people; but he possesses a Cardinal Richelieu in Thurlow Weed, and a powerful ally in Cardinal Hughes, to aid him in any Jesuitical plot necessary to the accomplishment of his ambitious schemes. The press, also, of the State of New York, so far, at least, as "the rural districts" are concerned, is already suborned to his purpose, and closely affiliated to the "central organ" at Albany.

In New England, the Boston Atlas, for many years the leading journal of the Whig party, has gone over to the "woolly heads," horse, foot and dragoons, and all its Eastern satellites are tumbling after it. The Burlington Free Press, and the Vermont Watchman, are intensely "woolly;" and are said to be in the pay of the Sewardites.

The Portland Advertiser is assuming the same complexion; and there is scarcely a standard bearer left among the old Whig editors of New England, who fights under the broad banner of the Union, upon the broad platform of the Constitution.

The New Bedford Mercury, a paper of some importance in the Old Colony, the organ of the Grinnels and other millionaires of Bristol County, comes out violently against the Fugitive Slave Law; and in view of the coming contest holds the following language:

"The Whigs of this State will never be brought to advocate, or defend, or tolerate the Fugitive Slave Law, or will they ever aid in procuring the re-nomination of the President who has been the champion of that law. Who ever else may be the choice of the *North* for the Whig Presidential candidate, it will not be Millard Fillmore, nor his Secretary of State."

These indications should not be unheeded by the sentinels on the watch towers of the Republic. It is time to sound the alarm to the sleepers within the citadel. Our enemies are already in the field; and the next cry will be: "The Philistines are upon us."

The Van Buren wing of the Democratic party stand ready to go over to the Sewardites for a "consideration;" say an Attorney Generalship for Butler, and a mission to St. James, for Prince John; while the Bentonians of the Southwest are marching up a motley regiment to join the invading hosts of the North. Friends of the Union! look to your armor! The Battle of Waterloo is yet to be fought.

New York Evening Mirror.

OVER FEEDING OF CHILDREN. One of the most pernicious habits in which children can be indulged is that of almost incessant eating. Many mothers encourage it from the facility with the offer of "something nice" procures peace. Even from infancy the child ought to be gradually accustomed to eat only when hungry, and only when food is required; after two years of age, an interval of four hours will rarely be more than enough, and to give biscuit, fruit, or bread in the mean time is just abstracting from the digestive power of the stomach. Like almost every organ of the body, the stomach requires a time of repose after the labor of digestion, and accordingly, in the healthy state, the sensation of appetite never returns till it has been some time empty. To give food sooner, is analogous to making a weary traveller walk on without the refreshment of a halt.

It is a great mistake to suppose that children would not be quiet and contented without such indulgence. On the contrary, they would be healthier and happier were the opposite system steadily pursued. The greatest obstacle to be encountered is the ignorance of the nurse or mother, and her want of resources for the entertainment and exercise of the child's bodily and mental faculties.

If these be duly attended to the child will not think of eating till the return of appetite enforces the demand, whereas if it be left idle and neglected, everything will be carried to its mouth, as its only remaining resources against absolute inanity. So true is this that I should regard that nurse as unfit for her employment who should complain that her charge, otherwise in good health, is incessantly craving for something to eat. In this respect children are like adults. Give them something to do and to think about, and they will seek food only when hungry. But leave them idle and listless, and eating will become their chief subject of contemplation.

In a matter of importance as the rearing of children, one would imagine that every mother and nurse would be anxious for instruction on the nature, functions, and wants of the beings committed to their fostering care. And yet it is notorious how rarely either one or the other of them possess but the crudest notions of the animal economy, or can give reasons for the practices they recommend, or modify them in any degree to suit modification of circumstances and constitution. In reality, the wonder come to be not that so many children die, but that so many survive their early mismanagement. *Combe on Digestion.*

ABOUT PEARS. Dwarf pear trees are budded and grown on quince roots. (The Angers quince is called the best.) They are favorite trees for gardens, and in some countries for pear orchards. Dwarf trees come into bearing sooner than those on pear stalks. In several sorts they make and mature larger and better fruit. Their fruit is accessible, and their roots and shadows keep within compass. They have been proved and fruited well, around Boston and elsewhere, for twenty years, and for several years past in Hartford. Drawf trees will do well planted ten, nine, or eight feet apart, and with root-pruning five or six feet.

Hartford and around Hartford ought to produce the best pears in New England, and plenty of them. These strong soils and clay sub-soils are just the thing for them. In a former paper the writer advised people to get scions and graft their old pear trees, as well as to plant young trees. But hundreds of lots and gardens have got no old pear trees. These should have young trees planted, either on quince or pear stocks, as the owners prefer.

France has long stood foremost in variety and abundance of dwarf pear trees. In a few years we shall have plenty and well grown of our own raising. At present many tens of thousands are annually imported from France into the United States. A few years since the writer had to go abroad to get his dwarf and other pear trees. This year they can be obtained at Hartford, better trees, I am glad to say, and cheaper, than I ever found at Boston or elsewhere. Pear trees from France (not meaning auction trees) have generally proved true to their names. *Hart. Courant.*

IMPORTANT TO MEXICAN CLAIMANTS. We see it stated in a New York paper that the Secretary of the Treasury had appointed a house in Washington to pay the claimants under the treaty with Mexico the amounts which would be respectively awarded to them by the board of commissioners now sitting in this city. We are authorized in saying that no such appointment has been made by the Secretary, who, on the contrary has not decided in what mode those payments shall be made. The board of commissioners have nearly closed their labors, and will by law finally terminate them on the 16th instant. The whole amount of their awards, it is said, will come within the three and a quarter millions stipulated in the treaty. The awards will not be payable until thirty days after the commissioners have closed their proceedings. *National Intelligencer.*

BED BUGS. There is a long article in the Valley Farmer, by which it is established beyond question that sweet oil occasionally rubbed over bedsteads, chair boards, &c., will effectually prevent the appearance of bed bugs. We think it unnecessary to publish the evidence of the efficacy of this cheap and agreeable preventive of the nuisance in question.

The reader will take my word that it is conclusive.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnatti, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, and Chatham.

CONVENTION MEETINGS.

The last Asheville News contains the proceedings of Meetings held in Henderson and Buncombe Counties, in favor of an unrestricted Convention. Mr. N. W. Woodfin, who made himself so conspicuous at the late session by his violent advocacy of the project, appears to have been the ruling spirit on both occasions. He "explained the objects" of both Meetings; but *what* he really said, and *all* he said, is of course not reported. The following, among other Resolutions, were adopted by the Henderson Meeting:

"*Resolved*, That we regard an unrestricted Convention of the people as the only proper republican method of amending our constitution.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for the office of Governor, or any other State office, who who will not pledge himself to advocate the call of a free and unrestricted Convention."

Both these Resolutions will attract public attention—the first, because it passes judgment on our present Constitution and pronounces one of its provisions *anti-Republican*; and the second, on account of the test which it establishes for office. If an "unrestricted Convention" be the only "proper Republican method of amending the Constitution," it follows, as a matter of course, that the provision in that instrument for amendments by legislative enactment and the subsequent sanction of the people, is *improper and contrary to Republican principles*. This is a large and strong declaration, to come from such politicians, against the work of Fisher, Gaston, Swain, and Daniel. The *people* of the West, we feel confident, will never either think or say any such thing.

But these gentlemen, it seems, will not support "any man for the office of Governor, or any other State office, who will not pledge himself to advocate the call of a free and unrestricted Convention." The Whigs of the State will think of that.

We are gratified to perceive from the proceedings of the Henderson Meeting, that Newton Coleman, Esq., rose and opposed the Resolutions. He showed, in this, the "true fire of the flint." We commend him for his firmness on the occasion.

The following, among other Resolutions, were adopted by the Buncombe Meeting:

"*Resolved*, That with a view of securing this paramount object, we will, without reference to former party distinctions, *nominate a candidate for the office of Governor and request him to canvass the entire State*, placing his election on this issue, in order that the people generally may be fully enlightened and aroused to the importance of this movement.

Resolved, That those who favor a free Convention are the true Republican party—the party of equal rights—the party of the people—that they are opposed to monopolies—against the exercise of the monied influence of the State in derogation of the rights of the people—that they are opposed to restrictions upon the free expression of the will of the people, and believe that that will should, when fully expressed, be obeyed, and that therefore we propose to designate ourselves as the Republican party of North Carolina."

This candidate for Governor, we suppose, is to take the stump against the "negro power," and "*enlighten*" the people of the State on the subject of the basis of representation. We have no fears as to the result.

The second Resolution, above quoted, is a strange and funny jumble of assumptions and generalities. These politicians, it seems, are "against the exercise of the monied influence of the State in derogation of the rights of the people"—that is, they are in favor of such a mode of representation and such a system of taxation as will subject those Counties paying the most taxes to the absolute control of those paying the least; and when this shall have been brought about, we shall soon witness the passage through the Assembly of Mr. Woodfin's appropriation of three millions, to construct Rail Roads beyond Asheville and "bore" through the Blue Ridge.

But these gentlemen "*propose*" to "designate" themselves "as the Republican party of North Carolina." Their principles and purposes, then, will not do, of themselves; they must have some *name* calculated to catch and tickle the popular ear. That is so much like Federalism. They "propose" to *call* themselves the *Republicans* of North Carolina! Very well. They may *call* themselves the "Going Snake Temperance Society," if they choose, or they may "designate" themselves by any name they may think proper to select—*the people will judge them by their principles and their acts.*

But it is not our purpose to argue this question now. We have made these extracts for the simple purpose of putting our readers in possession of the facts.

We believe the Raleigh Register, the Star, and the Times, are all in favor of this unrestricted Convention, the object of which is to break down and destroy the present basis of representation. What do they say to the above Resolutions? Are *they* for a candidate for Governor on this issue? Will *they* pledge themselves to support no man for the office of Governor, or for any other State office, who does not advocate this unrestricted Convention?

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Washington Republic of Tuesday last says: "Yesterday morning the Postmaster General announced his decisions on the proposals for mail contracts in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; and also on the proposals for the routes established by the last Congress. A large number of the bidders were present, and awaited the result with some anxiety."

We learn, says the Republic, that the number of regular routes contracted for is eight hundred and eighteen; irregular, four hundred and eighty-three; special, two hundred and fifty-eight.

The last Asheville News defends Mr. Clingman at length and with ability, against the insidious attacks of the Asheville Messenger. It is not a little remarkable that there is but *one* Whig paper in the State (the News) which cordially sustains that gentleman in the gallant stand he has taken for Southern rights. *Party* before the South, is the motto of the Whig press of this State; and this fact is strikingly evidenced by their course in relation to Mr. Clingman.

THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

We present below accounts of the closing scenes of the Boston slave case. We shall hear, in all probability, in a few days, of the arrival of the officers with the fugitive at Savannah.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

BOSTON, April 12. After the decision of Judge Woodbury, last night, there there was no ground to interfere with the certificate of Mr. Curtis remanding Sims, preparations began to be made to convey him back. The brig Acorn had been hauled to the end of Long wharf, having been previously fitted up for an extra number of passengers. During the night the court-house square was filled with a crowd who were collected in knots discussing the matter and occasionally hooting at the officers. There were a number of females amongst them.

The proceedings in and about the court-house were closely watched by the Abolitionists. At about three o'clock detachments of the city watch to the number of one hundred and fifty, armed with clubs and hooks, were brought into the neighborhood of the court square. The police force under the command of Marshal Tukey, armed with short swords, assembled in the square, went through some evolutions, and finally formed in a hollow square in front of the side entrance to the court-house.

After all was ready, word was given to the United States marshal, and Sims was brought down and placed in the centre of the square. He appeared to be in good spirits, his limbs being free from irons or handcuffs of any description. The procession was led by the United States marshal and his deputies, followed by the armed police; they proceeded through Court and State streets, and down Long warf, followed by about one hundred Abolitionists, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Colver.

Not the least attempt at violence was made. Mr. Colver and other persons in the crowd occasionally denounced the proceedings, and called for the thunderbolts of Heaven to be poured down upon them. When the procession reached the wharf the brig was found to be all ready, with the steamer Hornet alongside, with the steam up. Sims was taken immediately into the cabin. The Acorn had two cannon on board to protect her from any assault on the passage. The word was given to let go the fastenings, and she was soon under way.

About thirty police officers accompanied the vessel as far as the steamer went, as a protection. Four officers of this city, including United States Deputy Marshals Savin and Byrne, accompanied the fugitive in the vessel to Savannah. Just as the vessel was about to leave the wharf some of the crowd sang several hyms, such as "From Greenland's icy mountains," "Oh! there will be morning," "At the judgment seat of Christ," "Be thou, oh God, exalted high," &c.

It was just five when we left; the Abolitionist vigilance committee met at five and a half, and passed a resolution respectfully asking the people of Massachusetts to toll the bells in the several towns, as the intelligence reached them of the return of a fugitive slave from the Commonwealth. They have also appointed a meeting for public religious services on the occasion. A person with rather loud lungs, as the procession passed down State street, recited the events of the Boston massacre that occurred in that street before the Revolution.

The fugitive was warmly and comfortably clad in garments provided by the United States marshal. He stated that he was willing to go during the evening; he refused to sign any more papers drawn up by the Abolitionists, saying that he was tired of the business.

The military, in considerable numbers, were at their armories and Faneuil Hall, but there was no cause to call upon them to act in the matter, and this morning they were dismissed from further duty. The chains have been taken down from the court-house, and it has resumed its usual aspect. During the night Abby Folsom was found lying in the street, near the Temple, and refusing to go home, was taken to the watch-house.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The brig Acorn, containing Sims, is at anchor at Nantucket Roads, on occount of the northeast wind and thick weather. The story that Sims has been purchased by a periodical dealer here for $1,500, to return in six weeks, is not true.

The Senate committee are still pushing their investigation into the conduct of the State and city officers in relation to Sims quite closely. Several leading Abolitionists have been in the Senate and testified that Tukey's police assisted directly in the detention of Sims.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Final departure of Sims for Savannah—Attempt of the Abolitionists to bring him back to Boston, &c.

BOSTON, April 13, 8 P. M. The brig Acorn, having on board the fugitive slave Sims, remained at anchor at Nantucket Roads, on the outer harbor, during Saturday.

Another attempt was made during the day to get possession of Sims on the criminal warrant issued by Richard Hildreth, Justice, through Sheriff Eveleth, who declined to act. It was reported that the writ was afterwards placed in the hands of Constable Lawton, of Boston, and Deputy Sheriff Adams of Roxbury, Norfolk county, (Nantucket Roads being in that county,) and a steamer was chartered and twenty men employed to board the Acorn while at anchor, and forcibly reclaim the fugitive on the authority of the State; but, as the Acorn sailed at half past eight o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, and was afterwards seen at half past eleven o'clack under sail, with a fair wind without any attempt to board, it is supposed it was abandoned.

United States Marshal Devens went down to the brig in a pilot boat, at ten o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, and remained on board during the day, with eight members of the city watch, and the police force, and returned with them to the city, in the pilot boat, at one o'clock on Sunday morning.

Deputy United States Marshal, John R. Riley, F. D. Byrnes, and officer Doliver, Clark, Sawin, and True, proceeded in the vessel to Savannah with the prisoner.

The brig has, besides, a crew of eight men, two mates and the captain, and is provided with two cannon and small arms.

The slave, although unwilling to go, made the best of his situation, and indulged those on board with the favorite melody of "Oh carry me back to ole Virginny" to the accompaniment of a pair of castinets by one of the branch pilots.

Speaking of the fact that the fugitive was carried out of Boston *in the night*, the Washington Union says:

"There is one feature, however, in the *denouement* of this transaction which is a source of profound regret. We regret that the slave was not carried out openly, in the broad face of day, and conveyed by land to Savannah. He should not have been sent in the night on shipboard. Those who were meditating a rescue should have been openly defied, and any attempt to effect it should have been put down at every hazard.

We are aware it may be said that the mode and time of transportation were adopted for the sake of avoiding the shedding of blood. We wish that this may not ultimately prove a great mistake. A distant spectator sees more of the game even than the players themselves. We fear that the moral influence of this transaction—the impression it may make upon the abolitionists—will be weakened by the manner in which it was effected. Every issue should have been boldly met at once. We fear that the present example is calculated to revive the struggle, to a certain extent, under peculiar circumstances of excitement."

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION. The Atalanta (Geo.) Intelligencer, of the 10th inst., says:

"One hundred and twenty enterprising looking young men took the Macon and Western cars from this city this morning, bound professedly for California; but it is well understood here that their intended destination is the Island of Cuba. Several young men from Atalanta joined the company before it left. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connection, that half a dozen boxes of rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atalanta and West Point railroad from this place."

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Lemay, of the Star, for a couple of volumes embracing the Documents—House, Senate, and Executive—of the late General Assembly. Considering the haste in which the printing of these Documents was necessarily executed, it is quite creditable to Mr. Lemay's establishment.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We copy the following important articles from the Charleston Mercury of the 12th instant:

STATE ACTION—OUR SENATORS. We give in another column a brief account from the Edgefield Advertiser, of Senator Butler's speech on Monday last. It will be seen that, as the result of his best observation in Washington, he is convinced there will be no attempt to coerce South Carolina; that the act of secession does not involve the danger of civil war. In this he precisely agrees with Mr. Rhett, who, on the same day in Charleston, very clearly and strongly sustained the same conclusion. Our Senators also fully agree in another very important conclusion, that an attempt on the part of the General Government to maintain its authority over South Carolina by force, would certainly and inevitably result in a Southern Confederacy.

At this point they seem to divide. For the reason that South Carolina would be suffered to go peaceably out of the Union, Judge Butler somewhat shrinks from it. He supposes that it would be the policy of the Federal Government to draw as broad lines as possible between us and our neighbor States, and by every means to fix upon us the character of a foreign nation. Mr. Rhett admits that the Federal Government would have no good will to us, but maintains that they would have but a very limited power over our relations with our sister States, and he looks with the utmost confidence to the ability of South Carolina to support her sovereignty with honor, and her industrial pursuits in prosperity. He is willing to trust South Carolina alone, to maintain, on her own resources, the character of an independent State.

For our part we agree with Mr. Rhett. We know well that in a contest of force, South Carolina could be borne down by the other States united. But they never can be united for such a purpose. Any serious attempt to combine their power for the object of subjugating one, will speedily end in sundering the Confederacy. And what the direct attempt would effect speedily, the indirect attempt, whether by blockade, by collecting duties off our harbors, or by any system of harassing hostility on our borders, would effect in no long time. The Federal Government will have a greater interest in keeping the peace, and observing scrupulously all the laws of good neighborhood, with us, than we with them.

Within ourselves, then, have we any reason to fear the results of an independent Government? We answer, decidedly not. South Carolina is larger than all those Grecian States combined, which filled their own and all after times with the glory of their achievements in war and peace. South Carolina is nearly a third larger than the entire Swiss Confederation, which for more than four centuries has maintained its Republican institutions and sturdy independence against the assaults of the powerful military Governments that hem it in on every side. South Carolina is larger than Belgium and Holland united—two kingdoms that maintain a respectable place in the politics of Europe.

We do not fear the consequences of independence. South Carolina has a foreign commerce greater in proportion to her population than any people in the world, and in the condition of her industry, and the variety of her productions, has a substantial foundation for independence. Let it come, then. We do not fear the result of the trial. *Mercury.*

JUDGE BUTLER'S SPEECH. It will be perceived that we have not even attempted an outline of this speech. Copious notes were taken with the intention of giving it in full to our readers in this week's issue of our paper; but finding that the time before us, independent of other engagements, will not suffice for preparing it properly, and desirous of subjecting our report to the revision of the speaker himself, we have thought proper to postpone its appearance. Believing, however, that the views of our esteemed Senator upon the exciting measures of South Carolina legislation will be looked for with much anxiety by the people of the State, we take the liberty of giving, in advance, what occurs to us as being the sum and substance of them.

He is, then, clearly of the opinion that the Federal Government is but another name for the despotism of a majority—that, under it, the Southern States have been plundered and insulted, until it has become their duty and only road of escape to dissolve their connexion with it. We will say, in passing, that the Judge was eloquent indeed, when dwelling upon this point. He is, without a shadow of doubt, the advocate, under existing circumstances, of a dissolution of the Union.

In reference to the action of South Carolina, he is convinced that secession will not be opposed by any act of war on the part of the Government at Washington. He has come to the conclusion that the State will be permitted to secede peaceably. This he considers by far the most formidable danger that lies in our path. Were war a consequence of our action, he would not dread the step as much as he does. But he looks with alarm to the indications, which are becoming palpable, that we will be permitted to depart without molestation. His apprehensions of evil from this course of masterly inactivity are based upon the dissensions which, he fears will spring up among our people from the strong opposition of the commercial interests in our midst, and from the annoyances which Federal gold may bribe the surrounding States to inflict upon us. He fears this may render our action a failure. But he firmly believes that if South Carolina were united she could safely and certainly dissolve the Union at once.

He expresses his determination to go into the Convention for the sole purpose of sustaining that course which shall then appear to him most advantageous to the State. He declares his resolve to go with the State, whether that Convention may choose to adopt his advice or not. Such are his views and feelings, according to our understanding of them.

If there be nothing very definite in this brief delineation, the fault is not ours. We perceived that the Judge was laboring under some degree of restraint imposed by his present connection with the Federal Government. But for this, his views might have suited a majority of his hearers much better. We are free of declare, as faithful journalists, that our honorable Senator indicates a temporising policy as the one towards which he leans. We of Edgefield sincerely respect his opinions; but many, very many of us were utterly unable to reconcile his brilliant eloquence, while depicting our wrongs and powerful demonstration while arguing, the futility of hoping for any good from the Government, with the singular conclusion he deduced therefrom.

We may safely, and we hope without a thought of disrespect to the distinguished Senator, assert that

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We copy below, from the last Wilmington Commercial, the proceedings of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road at their late general meeting; a letter from J. J. Jackson, Esq., giving an account of the action of a late meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company; and also, a brief account, from the Fayetteville Observer, of the late general meeting of the stockholders of the Fayetteville Plank Road.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10, 1851.

At a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, held at this place, pursuant to the resolution of the Stockholders of said Company, adopted at their general meeting held at Marion Court House, S. C., on the 12th of March last, on motion of Gen. W. W. Harllee, Dr. F. J. Hill of Brunswick was called to the Chair, and Messrs. Jno. McRae, Jr. and T. Burr, Jr. were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Gen. Harllee, Capt. Jas. E. Witherspoon, Henry Nutt and John McRae, Jr. were constituted a Committee to ascertain the amount of Stock represented, either in person or by proxy.

Capt. James E. Witherspoon, on the part of the Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of Stock represented at this meeting, reported that 6,574 shares of the Capital Stock of this Company were duly represented; 5,799 shares being represented by proxy and 775 shares in person.

The Chairman thereupon announced to the meeting that more than two-thirds of the whole number of shares of the Capital Stock of this Company were here represented, and that this meeting was duly organized for the transaction of any business within the provisions of the Charters granted by the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively creating the same.

On motion of Wm. A. Wright, Esq. the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, It is important that the entire line of Rail Road from Wilmington, N. C., to Manchester, S. C., should be speedily completed and the same put into successful operation, and it is deemed expedient that for the purposes aforesaid the President and Directors of this Company be authorised to borrow money, to issue Certificates or other evidences of such loans, to make the same convertible into the Stock of this Company at the pleasure of the holders of the same, and to pledge the property of the Company for the payment of the same with interest; it is therefore

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Company, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby authorised and empowered for and in behalf of this Company, to borrow a sum not exceeding in the aggregate Eight hundred thousand dollars, ($800,000,) and to issue as evidences of such loan or loans as may be negotiated by them by virtue of this resolution, Certificates or Bonds to be signed by the President and attested by the Corporate Seal of this Company, which said Certificates or Bonds shall be redeemable or payable not less than ten, nor more than twenty years from their several and respective dates; shall bear interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and the same shall at the pleasure of the holders thereof be convertible into the Stock of this Company at its par value.

Resolved, That to secure the payment of the certificates of loan or bonds so as aforesaid to be issued, and also of the interest accruing on the same, the President and Directors of this Company be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to execute a deed of mortgage, transferring all and singular the real and personal estate, property and effects now belonging to this Company, and a subsequent deed of all the real or personal property or effects which may be acquired by this Company from the proceeds of the sales of the certificates of loan or bonds to be issued as aforesaid; in which said several deeds, all such covenants, conditions, uses and trusts shall be contained, as to the President and Directors shall seem expedient and proper.

On motion, the Secretaries of this meeting, with Wm. A. Wright, Esq. were appointed a Committee to revise for publication the proceedings of the Stockholders at their meeting in Marion Court House, S. C., on the 12th of March, 1851, together with the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Gen. Alex. McRae the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

FRED. J. HILL, *Cha'n.*

JOHN MCRAE, jr., } *Secretaries.*
TALCOTT BURR, jr., }

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAV. COMPANY.

PITTSBOROUGH, April 8, 1851.

MR. LORING: I drop you a line to inform you of the proceedings of the Meeting of the Stockholders of our Company. We had a Meeting well attended considering the busy season. We all regretted much that Wilmington was not present, either in the persons of some of her enterprising citizens or by proxy.

The Meeting was called, as you are no doubt aware, in consequence of a communication made to the Board of Directors, about the first of March last, by Engneer Thompson, informing them, that to complete our improvement during this year, it would be necessary to place on the line a force of 300 hands during the working season, when the waters fall, and that to pay this force, would require twelve or fifteen thousand dollars monthly.

This communication was submitted to our Meeting on Saturday last, by the President. Whereupon, Resolutions were introduced, and unanimously passed, to the effect, that the Meeting were in favor of a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the work, during the coming summer, and passed a resolution, also instructing the Board to borrow, if necessary, a sum of money, not exceeding $50,000 for that purpose, and in case it should be necessary for the members of the Board to borrow the money for the Company, on their *individual responsibility*; the resolutions go on to pledge the remaining instalments due on subscriptions of Stock &c. &c., as an indemnity to them. The work will go on now and be finished. There will be 500 hands on the line.

Very Truly Yours, J. J. JACKSON.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE F. AND W. PLANK ROAD COMPANY. On Thursday last the 2d Annual Meeting of this Company took place in the Hotel Hall. The Hon. J. C. Dobbin was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Mr. John M. Rose Secretary.

Nearly 3500 to 4000 shares were represented in person or by proxy. The State's proxy was held by Wesley Jones, Esq., of Wake.

The annual report of the President and Directors was submitted and read by E. L. Winslow, Esq., President of the Company. From it we gleaned the following facts.

Of the Capital Stock of $200,000 ($120,000 by the State and $80,000 by individuals,) the State has paid $60,000, and individuals $35,638 17. Leaving due by the State $60,000, and by individuals $44,361 83.

Tolls have been collected on only 18 miles—on 12 miles of that distance during the whole year, and on the remaining 6 miles during 9 months. The gross amount of tolls collected is $2718 44, from which deduct, paid toll-keepers $300, leaves $2418 44 as the net earnings on the 18 miles of road—(equal to about *nine* per cent. on the cost of that part of the road.)

The number of vehicles which passed through the toll-gate at this place during the year is 9,546.

The President expresses the confident belief, that but for the failure of the grain crops the income of the road would have been double what it has been.

The cost of the Road to Little River, 12⅜ miles, was $19,468 62. Of the 6 miles beyond Little River $7,727 95. Of the 23⅛ miles to Carthage $30,628 58. To this should be added, cost of bridges, right of way, toll houses, land, &c., which, with the above amounts of $57,825 15, makes the entire cost of the 41 miles 4820 feet to Carthage, $61,667 15, or an average of $1498 27. (To this will have to be added a small amount for reducing some of the grades on the section next to Carthage.)

The work on the 44 9-10 miles contracted for by Messrs. Worth, beyond Carthage, is going on in a manner generally satisfactory. About 12 miles are finished.

The President estimates the cost of the road from Fayetteville to Johnsonville, 88 miles, (the terminus of the contract of Messrs. Worth,) at $125,384 15.

Beyond Johnsonville, the cost is estimated at $1750 per mile. There is a point about 12 miles beyond Johnsonville which is supposed to be common to the routes of both Lexington and Salem—19 miles from the former and 21 from the latter. After building to this common point, there will be about $39,000 of the capital unexpended, of which, however, $16,000 is invested in five Steam Saw mills, that will probably be sold at some loss when the work is finished.

Lines have been surveyed to Lexington, the Yadkin River, Mocksville, and Salisbury; about 14 miles on the route to Salem. Three lines to Deep River, viz: to Watson's, Evans's, and Haughton's Bridges. These lines leave the road about 33 miles from this place, and run 11 miles to Watson's, 13 to Evans's, and 16 to Haughton's. This branch to Deep River, at either of these points, could be built for about $1100 to $1200 per mile.

The amount paid for Salaries for 2 years to date is $2492 57. For Engineering $5926 87. For Right of Way $714 28. For five Steam Saw Mills $15,380 07. For Contingent Expenses $903 71. All the accounts and vouchers have been carefully examined by different committees of the Board, and approved;

There has been collected from individuals, for interest on their notes given for their subscriptions $577 30.

The Report strongly favors the extension of the Road, not only to Lexington, but to Mocksville and Statesville, where it will connect with the Western Turnpike. To Salem and thence to the Virginia line, to connect with the Virginia improvements. To Greensborough. And to Deep River. Recomends the opening of books of subscriptions for the remaining $100,00 authorized to be added to the Capital, for the purpose of constructing the several lines of road.

The Report states, what is an undoubted fact, that the increase in the value of land between this place and Carthage, has been more than the whole cost of the Road between those points. The increase in the value of property in Carthage has been more than the amount of stock subscribed in the whole county of Moore, and the appearance of that has greatly improved. More than 20 buildings, including the Saw Mills, have been erected along the line of the Road, and a Turpentine Distillery is going up about 8 miles from this place. *Fayetteville Observer.*

THE RALEIGH STANDARD. The Editor of this able and popular journal, is taking the Editor of the Raleigh Register clean through a series of articles just about this time. Leave but a "wreck behind," and when done with the Register, turn what is left of it over to us, and if necessary we will give it the "finishing stroke." With the Editor of the Standard, seated at the "City of Oaks," and the Editor of the Republican, on the banks of the Roanoke, we "can accomplish all things." Sound the tocsin of alarm—and when danger is near proclaim it upon the mountain tops, and we will publish it in the valleys.

Halifax Republican.

We are glad to learn that the Republican is better sustained at present, than it has ever been before. Its Editor richly deserves the liberal encouragement he is receiving. He is a sharp thorn in the side of Federalism in old Halifax.

The Goldsborough Republican says the grading of the Greenville Plank Road has been commenced, and that the first ground was broken on the 7th instant. The Company are giving twelve dollars and a half per month for negro men, the owners finding them with every thing.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD MEETING. In pursuance of notice given by the Mayor, the citizens of Petersburg assembled at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon last for the purpose of considering the best means of resuscitating the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

Andrew Kevan, Esq., Mayor of the City, was called to the Chair, and R. A. Pryor, Esq., appointed Secretary.

D'Arcy Paul, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, and, in a plain, business and common sense style, set forth the great importance of the Raleigh and Gaston Road to the business and welfare of Petersburg. He showed the immense stake which the City, in its corporate capacity, held in Roads which depended mainly for their profits on the Raleigh and Gaston Road being restored to good order and condition, and demonstrated the loss which our trade and commerce must encounter in the event that this Road shall be permitted to go down.

At the request of the meeting, Messrs. A. G. McIlwaine, R. K. Meade, Edwin James, Thos. Branch, and Thomas S. Gholson, made short, but warm and enthusiastic remarks, in favor of a united and energetic effort on the part of Petersburg in this work, so vitally important to us all.

It having been suggested that Gen. R. M. Saunders of Raleigh would visit our city on Tuesday next and address us on this subject, the meeting adjourned until that day at 4 o'clock.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. The 'Raleigh Standard,' the whole of whose article shall be laid before our readers next week, makes some excellent remarks upon the prospect of the Gaston Road, its connection with the Petersburg and Norfolk interests, and the liberality with which some of the citizens of North Carolina have re-subscribed to this work contrasted with the stinted generosity of others.

The 'Standard' lays considerable stress upon the importance of this road's being re-built as a connecting link to the Central road, and states that a failure to re-establish it on a firm and lasting promise of permanency, it is thought by many 'gentlemen *well informed on the subject*, will seriously put in jeopardy the building of the Central road.' This is precisely what is thought hereabouts, and we heard one of the first, firmest and fastest of the friends of the Central road say, that if the Gaston road went down, he would cease to urge the building of the Central project.

If the Gaston road be not built, the Central road, if built, would lose all the *through travel*, and the contract for carrying the 'great Northern and Southern mail,' two of the chief items presaging its success.

We should like to have the opinions of the rest of the press on this subject. The 'Standard's' article is in good time and shall appear next week. The people of the whole State are interested in this work, and cannot have too much information upon it.

Charlotte Hornet's Nest.

THE WHEAT CROP. We receive favorable reports from the wheat crop in the eastern porton of North Carolina. It is represented to be very promising, and unless blighted before harvest, we may expect an abundant yield. The farmers have also finished planting corn, and much of it is already up and growing finely. Thus far the seasons have been favorable for agriculture purposes.

The accounts from different parts of Pennsylvania says that the growing wheat never presented a more promising appearence than at the present time.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald says that the wheat crop through the counties of Wayne, Stark, Holmes, Tuscarawas and Mahoning never looked better at this season of the year than now. It has occasionly been a little more rank, but without exception of a single field; it is looking strong and beautifully.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN NEW YORK. William Lloyd Garrison, the president of the "American Anti-slavery Society," has issued a bulletin informing its members that the annual meeting of that society, to take place in the ensuing month, will be held at Syracuse, New York. Heretofore, he says, these meetings have been uniformly held in the city of New York, but that now "no meeting house or hall in that great city can be procured, either for the love of liberty or for gold, for the accommodation of the society. Neither in the adjacent city of Brooklyn can any suitable building be obtained for this purpose." The peaceful and orderly people of the great city may, we think, with reason congratulate themselves on this riddance.

FATAL AFFRAY. On Saturday last, an affray occured in Scotland Neck, in this county between a party connected with the Circus and Benjamin Elexson, and John Edmundson, the hotel keeper at Greenwood—in one of which affrays Elexson was stabbed in the temple and killed. We have not learned the particulars, but understand it is the impression of the community in which it occurred, that the fatal blow was given by Edmundson; and as it was in his own house, whither Elexson had followed him up with threats, that be was perfectly justifiable.

Weldon Patriot.

ANOTHER. On Sunday last an affray occurred in the neighborhood of Gaston, between two mulattoes, Dick Graham and Bob Carter, both Boatmen, which terminated in the death of the latter. Graham has been taken and confined in jail. *Weldon Pat.*

MARK THE ABOLITIONISTS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORFOLK ARGUS: In the Argus of the 10th instant, I have observed that you have published a *notice* (taken from a Boston paper) calling upon the citizens of Massachusetts opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and in favor of adopting such measures as may procure its modification or final repeal, to assemble at Tremont Temple, on Tuesday, April 8th.

This notice is signed by some of the leading men in that State, and amongst the number of signers, I have noticed the name of Mr. John B. Alley, of Lynn, Mass. This man is an extensive manufacturer of women's shoes, and supplies the Southern merchants with a large amount of this article yearly. Indeed, his best customers are from the South, and yet he is an abolitionist of the blackest dye, and he has been so for a number of years past. I once saw him, about two years ago, in a procession, which started from Lynn, to attend an abolition meeting at night, that was held in Salem—a city five miles off.

At that time, this circumstance was not much thought of; but add this to the call he has recently made upon the citizens of Massachusetts to repeal the Slave Law—and this, too, at a time when it behooves every Southern man to stand up in defence of his rights against these fanatics—it is now high time that the name of John B. Alley should be held up conspicuously before the Southern merchants, and his principles exposed, that they may know their enemies and withdraw their support from all such persons.

This same John B. Alley is principal to the firm of John B. Alley & Co., of Lynn. It was formerly Moore & Alley. He has also a store in the city of Boston, and the business is conducted under the name and style of Alley, Tapley & Co., No. 18, Blockstone street. It should be avoided. I believe he has a concern in Lynn under the name of Alley, Tapley & Co.

John B. Alley is of small stature, black hair, sharp faced, and has a low, sneaking look. He is disliked to a great extent, in his own town, Lynn. He is exceedingly penurious, even mean.

A SHOE MERCHANT.

THE NEW YORK SENATORS AND THE PRESIDENT. We adverted last week to certain circumstances connected with the election of Hamilton Fish to the United States Senate, which were to Southern Whigs of a painfully suspicious character. The known fact of his intimate connexion with Seward, the accusation of identy of opinion with that demagogue, and the color of truth given to that charge by Seward's participation in the electioneering and wire pulling necessary to effect his nomination, coupled with the fact of Fish's obstinate refusal to give any expression of his opinions, induced irresistibly a suspicion, if it did not establish the fact that he is an ally of that infamous Abolitionist, and will lend his aid in furthering his detestable schemes. Nor have we any direct and substantial evidence that such a conclusion is not in fact correct. Indeed the only reason why we do not yield implicit credence to the truth of the charges made by several New York papers of Mr. Fish's *unsoundness* is the fact that the Republic, the organ of the President, has, no doubt, by authority, expressed its gratification at Mr. Mr. Fish's success. We are unwilling to believe that the promotion of any Abolitionist to the important post of United States Senator would be a cause of gratification to Mr. Fillmore.

But we have alluded to these facts a second time for the purpose of noticing them in connection with a late demonstration in New York City. We allude to the dinner given by the City corporation to the Legislature, when Mr. Seward and one of his compeers made speeches of peculiar significance. This latter abolitionist sprout concluded his harangue thus.

"Dissolve the Union! Why, sir, the men yet live among us, who have seen a few feeble colonies, scattered along the Atlantic coast, inhabited by less than three millions of people, expand into thirty-one independent States. And, sir, the grandsons of these aged men will live to see this same confederacy grow under our glorious Constitution till its population outruns the march of enumeration, till its territory, washed by two oceans, reaches from the arctic snows of Labrador to the tropic heat of Panama, and till the sun, as he traverses this wide domain, *neither rises upon a master nor sets upon a slave.* [Long continued applause.] I conclude by proposing to you the immortal sentiments of Daniel Webster: 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

And Seward while responding to a toast complimentary to the President, took occasion to laud him in a manner that shows that the existing feud between them is forgotten, and their former personal and political relations restored. Now it is a matter of some importance to the Southern people to know whether Mr. Seward is to have any influence upon the deliberations of the Cabinet, or the mind of the President. Upon this question there should be no temporizing policy, no toleration of the Abolitionist, no political consort with him, or fawning upon him. His counsels and himself should be rejected with scorn and detestion. His grandiloquent laudation of the Union will be received and understood by all true Union men in its proper light. We know that he clings to it because he believes that his own vile aspirations and desires can be sooner gratified by its preservation, and that its destruction would, in his opinion, be the deathblow of the scheme, the consummatian of which he so devoutly wishes. We repeat that we are very loth to believe that Mr. Fillmore would lend his personal influence, and the influence of his position to the election of any friend, follower, or ally of Mr. Seward, and we hope that the facts of the present case when fully ascertained, may justify us in our belief. *Albemarle Bulletin.*

LAST WORDS OF THE PRESIDENTS. When Washington was 67 years old he laid upon his death-bed. "I find I am dying," said he; "*my breath cannot last long.*" And again: "Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go: I believed from my first attack, I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long." And he ceased to breathe.

More than a quarter of a century elapsed before a similar scene was witnessed. Then, on the same day, the first jubilee of the nation, Adams, at 90 years af age, and Jefferson, at 83, came down to their last hour. "I resign myself to my God," said Jefferson, "and my child to my country." Soon after Adams exclaimed, "Independence forever!" and all was over. They, too, had ceased to breathe.

Five years after this, at 71 years of age, Monroe ceased to breathe.

Five years after this, at 85 years of age, Madison ceased to breathe.

Nearly five years after this, at 67 years of age, Harrison remarked: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the government; I wish them carried out: I ask nothing more." And he ceased to breathe.

Four years after this, at 78 years of age, Jackson observed in substance: "My sufferings, though great, are nothing in comparison with those of my dying Saviour, through whose death I look for everlasting happiness." And he ceased to breathe.

In less than three years after this, at 87 years of age, the second Adams declared: "This is the last of earth: I am content." And he ceased to breathe.

In a little more than one year after this, at 53 years of age, Polk bowed his head in baptism, confessing his Saviour. And he ceased to breathe.

The lamented Taylor, at 65 years of age, submitted to the solemn decree: "I am ready for the summons," said he; "I have endeavored to do my duty. I am sorry to leave my friends." And he, too, ceased to breathe. *Tioga (N. Y.) Eagle.*

SPONGE TRADE. The Sponge trade is creating quite a sensation in our midst. A large number of our citizens are engaged in procuring it, and are reaping a handsome reward for their labor. The sponge is cured and brought into market, and sold to our merchants for New York consumption, where they are manufacturing a beautiful article of cloth from it. The discovery was only made some six months ago, that it was valuable for such a purpose—and now the article commands in this market, from ten to twelve cents per pound, and a *first rate* article well cured and attended to, will bring even more. There is always a demand for it, and it would not surprise us to see it at no distant day, one of the principal commodities of our section. *Key-West (Fla) Gazette.*

The family that never took a newspaper has moved to Illinois. The old gentleman was surprised the other day to learn that gold had been discovered in California; and the eldest daughter was rejoiced to learn from a neighbor that Webster had been hung, and now she'd never again be troubled with them pesky spellin' books!

FROM HAYTI. The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal, of the 24th instant, has the following:

The Haytien Schooner, Rosenite, Capt. Johnbar, which arrived yesterday in three days from Jeremie, reports that about fifteen days ago Juan Baptiste Frances, the Minister of Justice under the Emperor Soulouque, was, with seven other persons—all black—publicly shot near Port au Prince, by order of the Soulouque. The charge against them and for which they suffered, was for having been concerned in a conspiracy against the present government of Hayti.

General Maximilian Semilli was still in prison, where he had been confined for upwards of two years, Soulouque not being inclined to shoot him, because of his influence over the black population, who, it appears, are opposed to the government of Hayti, which had been always Republican, but which is now turned into one of despotism by the assumption of Soulouque of the title and functions of Emperor.

The U. S. steamer of war Saranac had left Port an Prince for the Spanish part of the Island, for the purpose, it is said, of taking from Santo Domingo the Commissioners appointed by that Government to treat with those of Hayti for the recognition of the independence of the Spanish government. It appears that the presence of two American vessels of war in the harbor of Port au Prince, and also the presence of Mr. Walsh, a person sent out by the United States Government to oblige Soulouque, as it is said, to recognise the independence of the eastern part of the Island, has had some effect upon his majesty's determination, and together with the interference of the several foreign Consuls in the matter, and who, it seems, are determined to effect a treaty of peace between the two conflicting parties, will probably establish peace between the French and Spanish inhabitants of the Island.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, April 15, 6 P. M. Stocks are steady. Sales of U. S. 6's, of 1867, 116½; Canton Co., 70½.

Flour steady—sales of 6,000 bbls. at 4 50 a $4 56¼ for common State brands; Southern 4 68 a $4 87½; Genesee $5. Corn meal 3 a $3 12½; Jersey $3 25. Rye flour $3 44.

Wheat steady—sales 7,000 bushels Ohio red at $1; Genesee white at 1 13 a $1 14. Corn firm—sales of 20,000 bushels at 67 a 69 cents per bushel for mixed and yellow. Oats 48 a 51 cents. Rye 92 cents.

Provisions are firm—sales of new mess pork at $15; new prime $12. Lard firm—sales at 9 cents in bbls. Bacon firm.

Groceries without special movement or change in prices. The sales are small, and mostly to the regular trade. Rice quiet—small sales at 3¼ a 3⅜c.

The Cotton market is drooping, though sales have been to a considerable extent, amounting to 3,000 bales, at 11 for middling Uplands, and 11½ cts. per lb. for middling Orleans.

Whisky is selling at 24 a 24½ cts. per gallon.

NEW YORK, April 16. A day or two ago I saw a drove of eight or ten *dromedaries* passing through Church street. These great ungainly, big-footed creatures were destined, I presume, for the Isthmus of Panama, where it is thought they may prove better carriers than mules, and carry much larger burdens. The muleteers will not put more than 250 pounds on a single beast, and this weight has to be about equally divided. Like the camel, the dromedary is a splendid fellow for taking a big load through an unwatered desert of hot sand. The Bactrian dromedary is distinguished from other camels by having only one hump.

This morning, in Broadway, I saw a drove of another description, viz: about a dozen Shetland ponies, ranging through all the degrees of comparison, small, smaller, smallest. The least was not so large as a three days old calf.

Thursday, attracted by a crowd of laborers around the door of an importer opposite the post office, I looked into the store and found it half full of men. On inquiring the cause, I was told that the storekeeper had advertised that morning for a *porter*, and all these men were applicants for the place.

Cor. of Nat. Intel.

A CHOICE OF EVILS. An account of the surrender of Simms and his departure, will be found on our first page. Some objections have been made to the manner in which he was carried off, at an early hour this morning, before people were generally astir. We will only remark, that the manner of his withdrawal from the city was a choice of evils. If there had been a parade of police and military force, the enemies of the law would have pointed to it as an evidence of distrust of the people. If there had been no display of force, however well and widely disposed the people might have been to uphold the laws, an organized band of a dozen men might have rescued the prisoner, and the effect of such a rescue would have been disastrous to the reputation of Boston as a city determined in good faith to stand by the Constitution and Laws of the United States. We hope never to have a similar scene enacted in Boston; but, at the same time we hope if Boston means to array herself against that Constitution and those Laws, she will do it frankly, openly and honorably, and not seek to attain by any indirection, what she cannot accomplish by legal and Constitutional means. *Boston Transcript.*

A MONSTER CAUGHT. On the night of the 1st inst., Mr. Charles Hill, of this county, caught in a steel trap in Tom's Creek, near William Hill's forge, a beaver that weighed forty-seven pounds, and measured three feet seven inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. It's hind foot measured seven inches across the toes; it's tail measured one foot in length and six inches in breadth. Hurra! for old Surry! I challenge the State to beat that if she can.

A. D.

Mt. Airy, N. C., April 6th, 1851.

We heard the capture of this animal mentioned at Forsyth court house this week; and it was said that there are some other beavers in the neighborhood engaged in the construction of a dam. If this be the case, we trust the creatures will be let alone, and not exterminated. It were pleasant to contemplate the existence and the labors of this remnant of a remarkable race of animals hitherto believed to be extinct among us. *Greensborough Patriot.*

THE MOON DAGUERREOTYPED. The Boston Journal says that Mr. J. L. Whipple, the distinguished daguerreotypist, has succeeded, with the aid of Mr. Bond, the Cambridge astronomer, in taking views of the surface of the moon, as it appears through the great telescope at the Observatory. The Journal has seen two dagurreotypes representing the moon as it appeared on Monday and Thursday nights of last week. The mountains and valleys of the moon are very distinctly defined on the plate, and it is believed that by the aid of these representations, taken at different phases of the moon, their height and depth may determined. The importance of these experiments will be duly appreciated by the astronomer.

WEATHER AND CROPS. The Westminster Carrolltonian [Maryland] says that the earth is so wet that farmers are kept back in the preparation of their gronnds intended for corn and oats. The various growing crops look unusually promosing.

The Middletown [Maryland] Whig says that from every part of that valley it has the most favorable accounts of the growing crops.

The Winchester [Virginia] Republican says that the crops are finely forward in that section, the grain looking well, and there is little danger of any fruit being lost by the frost.

PRESENT TO JENNY LIND. A beautiful gold box, seven inches long by three wide, and weighing twelve ounces, has been procured by the firemen of New York, to be presented by them to Miss Jenny Lind, with a copy of the vote of thanks passed by them in acknowledgment of her donation to the fire department fund of $3,000. This is to be accompanied by a complete copy of Audubon's "Birds and Quadrupeds of America," and both are to be placed in a rosewood book-case of very elaborate and delicate workmanship.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD. There are 10 newspapers published in Austria, 14 in Africa, 24 in Spain, 20 in Portugal, 30 in Asia, 65 in Belgium, 85 in Denmark, 90 in Russia and Poland, 300 in Prussia, 320 in other Germanic States, 500 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 1,800 in the United States.

DIED,

In this City, on Friday morning last, of Pneumonia, William Jordan, son of Calvin Jordan, of this City.

[His remains were followed to the grave by the Sons of Temperance, of which Order he was a member, and by a large number of citizens.]

THE ADOPTED CHILD.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"Why wouldst thou leave me, O gentle child?
Thy home on the mountain is bleak and wild,
A straw-roof'd cabin, with lowly wall—
Mine is a fair and pillar'd hall,
Where many an image of marble gleams,
And the sunshine of pictures for ever streams."

"O! green is the turf where my brothers play,
Through the long bright hours of the summer day;
They find the red cup-moss where they climb,
And they chase the bee o'er the scented thyme,
And the rocks where the heath-flower blooms they know—
Lady, kind lady! O, let me go."

"Content thee, boy! in my bower to dwell,
Here are sweet sounds which thou lovest well;
Flutes on the air in the stilly noon,
Harps which the wandering breezes tune,
And the silvery wood-note of many a bird,
Whose voice was ne'er in thy mountains heard."

"O! my mother sings, at the twilight's fall,
A song of the hills far more sweet than all;
She sings it under our own green tree,
To the babe half slumbering on her knee:
I dreamt last night of that music low—
Lady, kind lady! O, let me go."

"Thy mother is gone from her cares to rest,
She hath taken the babe on her quiet breast;
Thou would'st meet her footstep, my boy, no more,
Nor hear her song at the cabin door.
Come thou with me to the vineyards nigh,
And we'll pluck the grapes of the richest dye."

"Is my mother gone from her home away?—
But I know that my brothers are there at play—
I know they are gathering the foxglove's bell,
Or the long fern leaves by the sparkling well;
Or they launch their boats where the bright streams flow—
Lady, kind lady! O, let me go."

"Fair child, thy brothers are wanderers now,
They sport no more on the mountain's brow;
They have left the fern by the spring's green side,
And the streams where their fairy barks were tried.
Be thou at peace in thy brighter lot,
For thy cabin home is a lonely spot."

"Are they gone, all gone from the sunny hill?—
But the bird and the blue-fly rove o'er it still;
And the red-deer bound in their gladness free,
And the heath is bent by the singing bee,
And the waters leap, and the fresh winds blow—
Lady, kind lady! O, let me go."

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs, *MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.*

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

Star and Register copy.

FRANKLIN PAPER MILL,

On 8th street, near the Petersburg Depot, *Richmond, Virginia.*

IS in good order, managed by a superior paper maker, and is turning out Printing paper, (for News,) single and double medium; Envelopes and Wrapping Paper, equal in quality and as low in price, as any Manufactory in the United States.

On hand, a good assortment of Cap and Letter, fancy colors, for pamphlet covers; Manilla, of various sizes, (a first rate article for packing newspapers, &c.,) blue and brown Cotton Yarn Paper, &c.

Orders for any description, of any weight and dimensions, executed at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Linen and Cotton RAGS, for which the cash will be paid on delivery at the mill, or remittance made as may be directed.

April 18, 1851. 863—w4t.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years, and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—T.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Of the State of North Carolina.

THE Second Annual Meeting will be held in the City of Raleigh on the third Wednesday of May next, it being the 21st of the month, at which time the Annual Address will be delivered by Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh. It is desirable that as many Counties as can make it convenient to be represented may do so, as business of importance to the Profession will be brought forward for consideration. Delegates from the County Societies, Associates, and Physicians generally are notified to attend.

WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D. *Secretary.*

Raleigh, March 26, 1850. 40—

DR. N. L. STITH,

HAVING permanently located in Raleigh, offers his professional services to his old friends and patrons and to the public generally. His charges will be as moderate and reasonable as those of the other City Physicians.

He will be found at all times, when not out on professional business, at his office over the Store of Messrs A. B. Stith & Co., during the day, and at night at the Yarbrough House.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 48—tf.

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS,*

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

NOTICE.

THE Book Accounts due to the firm of "SEAWELL and MEAD" have been transferred to me. Persons indebted will therefore take notice and be prepared for an early settlement. I shall be in Raleigh in the course of a week or so, and will call on those from whom anything is due. WM. H. HOOD, *Assignee.*

April 15th, 1851. 48—3t.

Boots and Shoes.

ADDITIONAL supplies of Gentlemen's Boots both Sew'd and Peg'd. Also, Ladies White and Black Kid Slippers, from the Manufactory of J. Miles & Son, with a great variety of Children's Shoes, at

HEARTT & LITCHFORD'S.

April 19, 1851. 48—

Burning Fluid and Linseed Oil.

A FULL supply of Fluid and Linseed Oil just received and for Sale by P. F. PESCUD.

April 19, 1851. 67—

BALL AND PARTY!

A BALL AND PARTY will be given at the Rail Road Hotel in Franklinton, on the 7th and 8th of May, Wednesday and Thursday, ensuing.

Franklinton, April 15, 1851. 47—2t.

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Toll it,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine, THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT" *Is at Home Again!*

New Spring and Summer Goods FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER, R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retained,
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER, Merchant Tailors, Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons, Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuance by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

Register and Times copy.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of **$7000 Worth of Superior READY MADE CLOTHING,** OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock *In this Market.*

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

HAVE just opened a choice stock of Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk, do.
Superior White Silk, do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handkf's.,
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skeleton Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Bl'k and col'd Kid Gloves,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts.
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk ½ Hose,
Superfine, white cotton ½ Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with patent Tops, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts, Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

Fine Black Doe skin Cas. Pants.

100 PAIRS just opened, of superior cassimere, Entirely new style and cut. The best fitting Pants out, so everybody says.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

French Cloth Sacks.

WE are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will receive as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg,

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 1851. 45—4m.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico, Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Sante Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh, April 2d, 1851. 43—

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—ly.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct 9, 1850. 836

MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by

K. W. PETERSILIA.

February 15, 1851. 30—

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Brown Sheetings and Spun Cotton.

2000 YARDS 4-4 Brown Sheeting's, by the Bale or piece. 150 Bunches Spun Cotton, Nos. 4 to 16. For sale by J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* o the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson & Co's Shocs.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
LATEST FASHIONS.
OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

PEPSIN
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS s a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 3

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Printer Wanted.

A GOOD Journeyman printer is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor of the *Democrat*, Graham, N. C.

March 19, 1851. 39—3t.

Fresh Garden Seed.

OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

January 30, 1851. 26—3m

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

words Pocket Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at

TURNER'S
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 14, 1851. 30—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

General Agency,
HAMPTON & STAPP,
TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of landscap, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda.
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

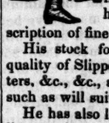
Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 889—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
At No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 889—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dobloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and *Cups* and *Saucers*,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

New Books,

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas or Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST eived and for Sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insufance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Linseed Oil.

9 BBLS. this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, March 21, 1851. 43—

ANOTHER Lot of those beautiful four dollar Moleskin Hats, just Received by Express.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, March 2nd, 1851. 43—

Red Clover Seed.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Clover Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*,

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchage, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosetic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosetic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 18, 1850. 3—tf.

CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Ower space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D."

From the widely celebrated Professor Silliman, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven Ct., 849.

Major Pattison, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood, & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

February 14, 1851. 855—1y.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the test and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 200 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING O